



AGENCY REPORT (2011-2015)



Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples' (ICCs/IPs) Rights Assured

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MANDATE

The NCIP shall protect and promote the interest and well-being of the ICCs/IPs with due regard to their beliefs, customs, traditions and Institutions.

-Section 8 of Part II (Ancestral Domain Development and Protection), Rule VIII

(Delineation and Recognition of Ancestral Domains), Implementing Rules and Regulations, IPRA)

VISION

As enabling partner and lead advocate, the NCIP envisions genuinely empowered Indigenous Cultural Communities/ Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) whose rights and multi-dimensional well-being are fully recognized, respected and promoted towards the attainment of national unity and development.

MISSION

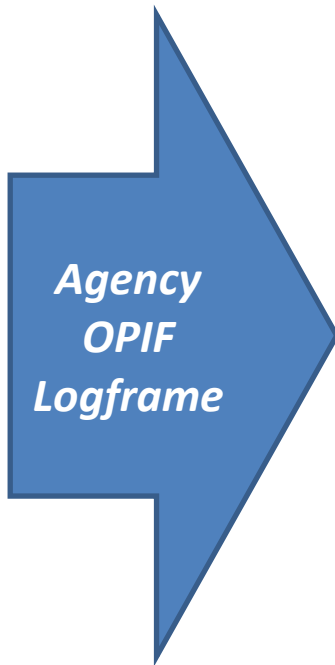
As the primary government agency, the NCIP formulates and implements policies, plans and programs for the recognition, promotion and protection of the rights and well-being of ICCs/IPs with due regard to their ancestral domain and lands, self-governance and empowerment, social justice and human rights, and cultural integrity

(Section 8 of Part II (Ancestral Domain Development and Protection), Rule VIII

(Delineation and Recognition of Ancestral Domains), Implementing Rules and Regulations, IPRA)



The NCIP and the Aquino Social Contract



A SOCIAL CONTRACT
WITH THE
FILIPINO PEOPLE



OPIF

From government anti-poverty programs that instill a dole-out mentality[®] to well-considered programs that build capacity and create opportunities among the poor and the marginalized in the country.

- ☐ Human development status improved
- ☐ Resilience of natural system enhanced with improved adaptive capacities of human communities

Poverty reduction and empowerment of the poor and vulnerable (The Indigenous Cultural Communities/ Indigenous Peoples)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) marches into the 19th year of Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA), this Accomplishment Report for the period 2011-2015 is prepared to detail the achievements of the agency in the fulfilment of its mandate.

Currently, there is an over-all 4,928,996.88 hectares covered with Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADTs) and there are still pending applications with the Commission. This underscores NCIP's dedication to the titling of Ancestral Domains which, in the long run, will empower the Indigenous Cultural Communities/ Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) as a strategy to promote inclusive growth as this recognition entitles them to have full and free rein over their communally-owned domains.

To resolve conflict relative to or arising from the exercise of the ICCs/IPs' right to the ancestral domains and ancestral lands, NCIP has, in the past five years, exerted efforts in strengthening its quasi-judicial functions in regional and national offices by reviewing its rules, building a case management system, capacity building for lawyers and documentation of customary laws. As a way to further support its quasi-judicial work, the creation of plantilla positions in the Office of the Clerk of the Commission and in the Regional Hearing Offices is not only urgent but necessary.

While it is true that recognition of their right to Ancestral Domains and Lands is relevant, it is equally true that the problem on high illiteracy rates and health shall likewise be addressed. Thus, scholarship and culture-sensitive health services are implemented for this purpose in order to contribute to their empowerment. The Educational Assistance Program EAP) and Merit-based Scholarship are now enjoyed by qualified IP youth, and their number is still increasing.

The Indigenous Peoples Maternal, Neonatal, and Child Health and Nutrition Project (IP-MNCHN) is likewise strengthening the LGUs and ICCs/IPs for a culture-sensitive health services with active community participation. The NCIP therefore urges that it be funded by the government so that it is not merely focused on selected areas, and that its advantages will reach all ICCs/IPs around the country.

The Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representatives (IPMRs) being seated is also increasing more than ever, which brings primarily the IP agenda, among others, to the local legislative councils. Hence, they are able to participate in governance. To address the non-implementation of IPMR on the part of some local government units, there is a need to forge a stronger partnership with the Department of Interior and Local Government and other stakeholders.

Legal assistance to IPs/ICCs who have legal predicaments is also provided for the assertion and protection of their rights and that any violation of thereof would not remain unpunished. This is dictated by basic human rights considerations.

Relative to its institutional fortitude, the NCIP is now pushing for a Reorganization and Capacity Development of its officials and personnel as a means to better its service delivery. Sufficient and Efficient Manpower is the key to mobilize NCIP's programs effectively.

To date, the figures relevant to IP population in the country remains to be estimates. With gratitude for the Presidential support and in pursuance to His Excellency's instructions, IP census in partnership with concerned government agency will be conducted to come up with a comprehensive and community-driven IP Development Program.

Furthermore, NCIP budget must be reviewed and increased annually so that the demands of IPs/ICCs are properly responded to. When the 2015 budget of the agency was substantially cut for unknown reasons, the operation of NCIP has been adversely affected; hence, NCIP works with DBM and the Congress to address the gap.

The foregoing programs, activities and projects, among many others, are undertaken to provide platforms for the empowerment and well-being of the ICCs/IPs.

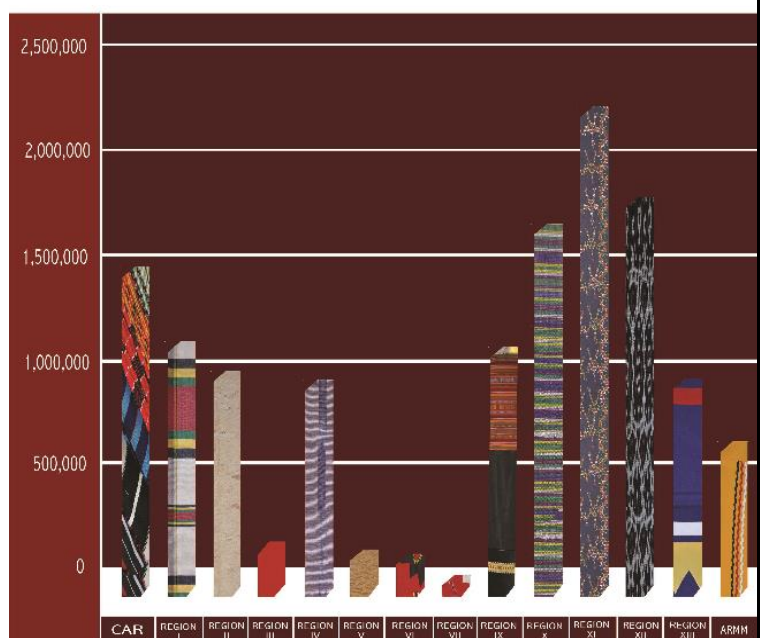
Barely a score of years before, the page has indeed been turned when the IPRA was enacted into law, but the chapters are continuously being written and the book will never be closed. The IPRA vis-a-vis NCIP is a beautiful story of unending journey, by and for the ICCs/IPs. And what could be more interesting part of the story than the inclusion of the IP Development in the National Agenda of the government.

THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AS PER THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES RIGHTS ACT OF 1997

Indigenous Peoples of the Philippines refer to a group of people or homogenous societies identified by self-ascription and ascription by others, who have continuously lived as organized community on communally bounded and defined territory, and who have, under claims of ownership since time immemorial, occupied, possessed and utilized such territories, sharing common bonds of language, customs, traditions and other distinctive cultural traits, or who have, through resistance to political, social and cultural inroads of colonization, non-indigenous religions and cultures, become historically differentiated from the majority of Filipinos.

ICCs/IPs shall likewise include peoples who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, at the time of conquest or colonization, or at the time of inroads of non-indigenous religions and cultures, or the establishment of present state boundaries, who retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions, but who may have been displaced from their traditional domains or who may have resettled outside their ancestral domains. (Sec. 3 (h) R.A. 8371).

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (Per Region)



REGION	POPULATION
CAR	1,470,977
REGION I	1,206,798
REGION II	1,030,179
REGION III	236,487
REGION IV	936,745
REGION V	213,311
REGION VI	168,145
REGION VII	35,767
REGION IX	1,203,598
REGION X	1,802,266
REGION XI	2,289,268
REGION XII	1,856,300
REGION XIII	1,004,750
ARMM	730,053
TOTAL	14,184,645

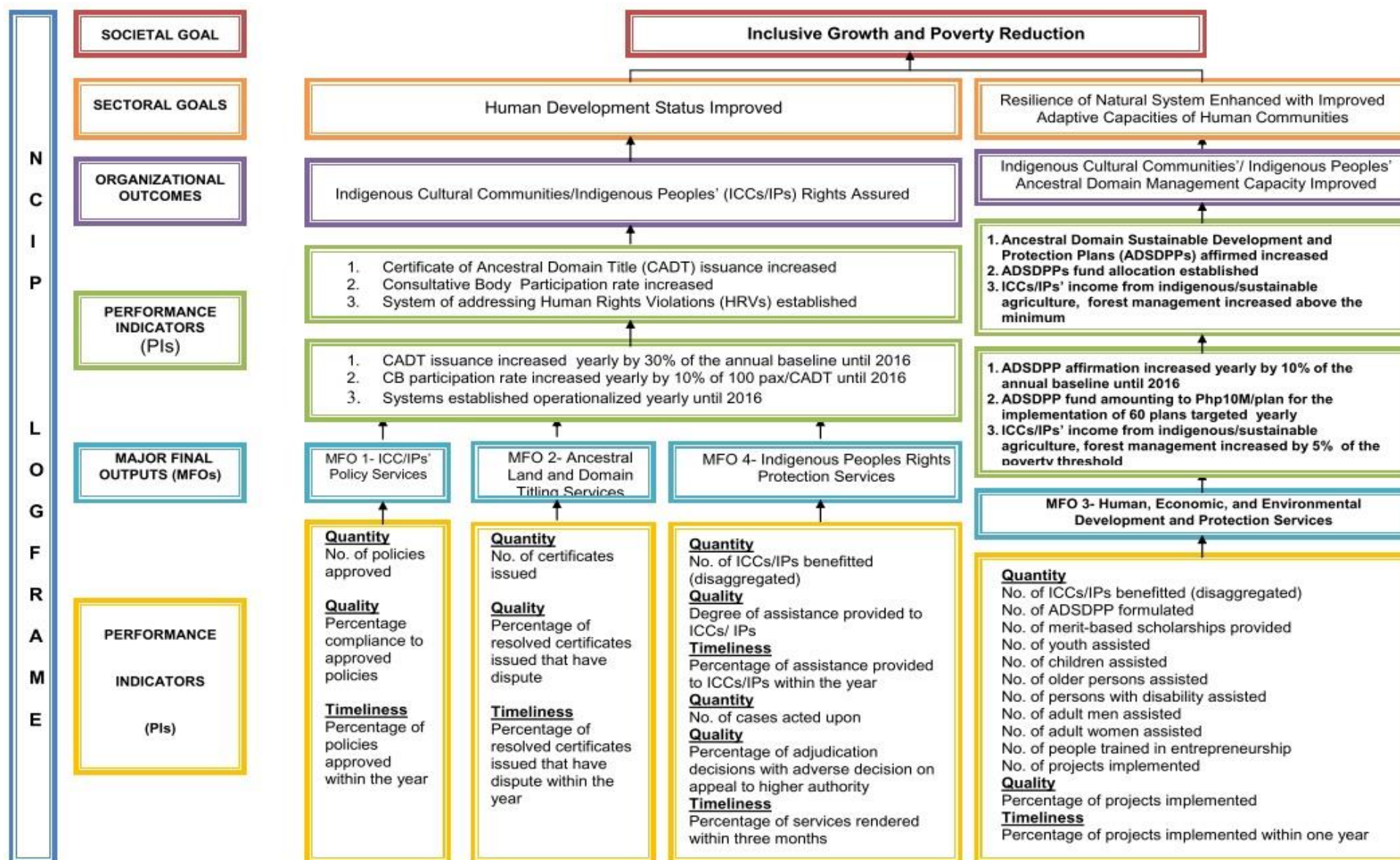


• As of 2007
 • Based on the 1996 ONCC-OSCC projected IP population of 11,778,190 multiplied by the Philippine rate of 2.54

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
 OFFICE OF POLICY, PLANNING AND RESEARCH



NCIP Organizational Performance Indicators (OPIF)



GAINS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS (2011-2015)

MFO 1 Indigenous Cultural Communities/ Indigenous Peoples Policy Services

As the primary government agency responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies, plans and programs to promote and protect the rights and well-being of the ICCS/IPs and the recognition of their ancestral domains and their rights thereto, NCIP for the past five years has crafted the following guidelines, policies, and co-authored joint circulars with other government instrumentalities in coming up with the following:

- ☐ Merit-based Scholarship and Educational Assistance Guidelines of 2012
- ☐ Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSP) and Customary Laws (CLs) Research and Documentation Guidelines
- ☐ General Guidelines on Confirmation of Indigenous Political Structures and the Registration of Indigenous Peoples Organization
- ☐ Project Development Guidelines
- ☐ Guidelines for the Mandatory Representation of IPs in Local Legislative Councils
- ☐ Guidelines for the Constitution and Operationalization of the Consultative Body
- ☐ Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) Guidelines
- ☐ The Revised Guidelines on Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Process of 2012
- ☐ Revised Omnibus Rules on Delineation and Titling of Ancestral Domains/Lands of 2012
- ☐ 2014 Revised Rules Of Procedure Before The NCIP
- ☐ 8 Joint Memoranda Circular forged towards the assertion of IP rights (e.g. Joint Memorandum Circular with DILG);
- ☐ 3 Joint Administrative Orders with the DENR (one of which include the DAR)

Other than the above enumerated policies, NCIP has actively participated in congressional hearing on bills that have implications for ICCs/IPs.

MFO 2 Ancestral Lands And Domains Titling Services

Ancestral Domains And Ancestral Lands Security Program

As of December 31, 2015 and dating back to CY 2002, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) has already approved a total of One Hundred Ninety Six (196) Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADTs) covering a



total area of 4,928,996 hectares, benefiting

Figure 1 Monumenting Ancestral Domain boundaries

1,084,929 Indigenous Peoples all over the country. Counting the number of approved CADTs from CY 2010 - CY 2015, a total of Fifty five (55) CADTs were approved by the Commission. It is worth noting that no CADT was issued in 2011 because on that year, the Commission prioritized the review and

revision of existing guidelines to address the then growing issues and concerns raised by different stakeholders.

SUMMARY OF APPROVED CADTs As of December 31, 2015			
YEAR APPROVED	#	TOTAL AREA (Hectares)	IP RIGHT HOLDERS
2002	2	41,255.97	18,283
2003	9	326,091.33	58,389
2004	18	236,436.42	73,421
2005	9	237,247.87	36,743
2006	18	269,050.51	50,847
2007	2	94,425.75	22,585
2008	38	1,295,600.16	314,712
2009	45	1,131,633.21	269,317
2010	15	654,638.56	68,698
*2011	0	0.00	0
2012	2	20,148.18	6,100
2013	7	187,498.58	20,430
2014	10	117,333.57	34,712
2015	21	317,636.77	110,692
Total	196	4,928,996.88	1,084,929

NOTE: The NCIP for C.Y. 2011 and the first quarter of the current fiscal year focused on reviewing the Omnibus Rules on Delineation and Titling of Ancestral Domains/Lands and coming up with a revision of the same. This was a response to concerns and complaints that the erstwhile Rules were full of defects that in the long-term may prove to be unfavorable to the IP communities.

STATUS OF APPROVED CADTs PER REGION*As of December 31, 2015*

REGION	REGISTERED CADT		READY/TRANS MITTED FOR REGISTRATION AT LRA		CADTs FOR REGISTRATION		TOTAL	
	No.	Has.	No.	Has.	No.	Has.	No.	Has.
CAR	5	82,249	0	-	16	268,538	21	350,787
R1	1	6,339	0	-	5	31,026	6	37,365
R2	5	400,610	0	-	7	628,023	12	1,028,633
R3	5	49,399	0	-	10	104,217	15	153,616
R4	6	272,239	0	-	17	643,322	23	915,561
R5	2	6,377	0	-	7	35,533	9	41,911
R6/7	4	12,159	0	-	5	33,715	9	45,874
R9	5	35,707	0	-	8	171,199	13	208,825
R10	4	149,540	0	-	18	109,843	22	259,383
R11	1	92,414	3	26,788	18	782,612	22	901,814
R12	2	77,778	0	-	22	411,013	24	488,790
R13	3	47,251	0	-	17	449,184	20	496,437
TOTAL	43	1,232,063	3	26,788	150	3,670,146	196	4,928,997

SUMMARY OF APPROVED CALTs (BY YEAR)*As of December 31, 2015*

YEAR APPROVED	NO. OF CALTs	TOTAL AREA (Hectares)	IP RIGHT HOLDERS
2002	0	0.00	0
2003	44	42.48	171
2004	3	217.75	250
2005	3	3,572.03	679
2006	106	986.24	1,579
2007	13	11.79	23
2008	18	2,611.33	1,208
2009	50	4,470.36	2,204
2010	20	5,379.15	2,494
2011	0	0.00	0
2012	0	0.00	0
2013	0	0.00	0
2014	0	0.00	0
2015	0	0.00	0
Total	257	17,291.13	8,608

STATUS OF ON-PROCESS CADT APPLICATIONS

REGION	SOCIAL PREPARATION		READY FOR SURVEY		SURVEY COMPLETED		SUSPENDED		TOTAL	
	No.	Has.	No.	Has.	No.	Has.	No.	Has.	No.	Has
CAR	11	115,029	1	5,048	7	85,956	11	331,430	30	537,463
R1	3	53,886	3	10,400	3	27,462	3	27,293	10	119,041
R2	2	10,000	2	25,000	3	41,851	0	-	7	77,351
R3	5	79,490	3	106,439	5	44,772	0	-	13	230,700
R4	11	185,037	6	175,530	7	190,907	4	99,725	28	651,199
R5	1	1,023	1	4,794	0		0		2	5,817
R6/7	3	47,500	1	6,186	5	16,679	1	3,173	10	73,538
R9	8	110,724	0	-	2	8,668	4	34,868	14	154,260
R10	11	84,454	6	52,218	4	106,363	5	78,552	26	321,587
R11	5	108,000	6	207,154	1	20,000	0	-	12	335,154
R12	8	324,841	1	1,215	4	105,990	1	21,228	14	453,274
R13	5	134,327	0	-	2	49,563	4	218,827	11	402,717
TOTAL	73	1,254,311	28	594,483	43	698,210	33	815,095	177	3,362,100

ANCESTRAL DOMAINS UNIVERSE

As of December 31, 2015

	APPROVED CADTS	ON-PROCESS APPLICATIONS	IDENTIFIED ADs	TOTAL
No.	196	177	742	1,115
Area	4,928,997	3,362,100	6,544,794	14,835,891

ANCESTRAL LANDS UNIVERSE

As of December 31, 2015

	APPROVED CALTS	ON-PROCESS APPLICATIONS	IDENTIFIED ALs	TOTAL
No.	257	185	72	514
Area	17,291	18,779	83,501	119,572

MFO 3 Human, Economic And Environmental Development And Protection Services

A. Ancestral Domains Management Program

The Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 (IPRA) was created for the recognition of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and their resources and land rights. It has focused on the social and cultural dimensions of ownership, particularly on ancestral domains/land and resource rights. The main objectives are (1) to allocate and develop these ancestral domains within the framework of IPs' socio-cultural integrity, ecological balance and sustainable development and (2) that for every ancestral domain, an **Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP)** shall be prepared for the utilization, protection and conservation of resources within ancestral domains/lands.

1. ADSDPP Formulation

The ADSDPP is a holistic, comprehensive and integrated plan that promotes a culture and rights-based approach to development. It reflects the present and future desired conditions of Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) and contains the types of programs/projects that they will adopt for the sustainable management and development of their domain and community. The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) is tasked to assist the ICCs/IPs in the preparation of their ADSDPP. This management plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following basic information:

- a) The manner by which the concerned ICCs/IPs shall protect their ancestral domain;
- b) The development programs related to livelihood, education, infrastructure, self-governance, environment, natural resources, culture and other practical development aspects, that are decided and adopted by the ICCs/IPs;
- c) Community policies covering the implementation of all forms of development activities in the area; and,

- d) Management System, including the sharing of benefits and responsibilities among members of the concerned ICCs/IPs.

From 2011 to 2015, there were fifty-five (55) plans (see table 1) were formulated nationwide. The total number of plan formulated is low vis-à-vis the total target due to lack of fund support and lack of manpower

PERIOD	NO. OF ADSDPP FORMULATED
2011	5
2012	5
2013	2
2014	21
2015	22
TOTAL	55

Table 1. Summary of ADSDPP Formulated, 2011-2015

2. Issuance of Certification Pre-condition

The indigenous community may authorize its members to enter into agreements with persons or entities outside the ancestral domain who want to access their resources. However, **Free and Prior Informed Consent** (FPIC) of the IP community shall be obtained in accordance with their customary laws. Subsequently, a Certification Precondition (CP) is issued by NCIP only upon compliance of the FPIC process and existing guidelines.

For the period covering FYs 2011-2015, there were 40 Certification issued to various proponents who sought to undertake mining operations/explorations, renewable energy projects, quarrying, forestry related projects, research, transmission lines, and exercise of priority rights to extraction of natural resources and solicited projects (see table 2).

PERIOD	NO. OF CP ISSUED
2011	13
2012	10
2013	9

2014	6
2015	2
TOTAL	40

Table 2. Summary of CP Issued, 2011-2015

3. Inter-Agency Coordination

3.1. Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB)

Considering the recognition of the Ancestral Domain as part of the LGU territory, the Ancestral Domains Office (ADO) collaborated with the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board for the integration of the AD Land Use Plan to the HLURB Guidelines. In 2014, the enhanced CLUP Guidelines, within the ridge-to-reef or integrated watershed ecosystems management framework, has integrated in the land use planning process the ancestral domain as one of the Special Area Study. The Enhanced Comprehensive Land Use Plan (eCLUP) was officially launched in November 5, 2015.

3.2. Biodiversity Management Bureau, DENR

NCIP, being the primary government agency with the responsibility to promote the rights of the ICCs/IPs collaborated with the Biodiversity Management Bureau of DENR for support services and activities related to mainstreaming biodiversity into the policy-making, planning, plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation at the national and local levels.

The NCIP-Biodiversity Partnership Project (NCIP-BPP partnership aims to

- enhancement , preparation and mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation in the preparation and implementation of the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) for Indigenous Peoples communities
- promote the sustainable socio-cultural and economic growth of the host and surrounding communities and thereby enhancing the contribution of the sector to the national goal of inclusive growth.

In 2013, a Manual of Procedures has already been prepared and due for roll-out to NCIP Regional Staff.

B. CULTURALLY-RESPONSIVE SOCIO-ECONONMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION SERVICES

Explicitly provided in the IPRA is the recognition and promotion of the four basic rights of the IPs: right to Ancestral Domain; right to human rights and social justice; right to self-governance and empowerment; and the right to cultural integrity. These rights are very important and necessary considerations in the formulation of national laws, policies, programs and plans, hence, the development for the IPs must be rights-based.

Premised on the rights-based framework, the holistic-approach of development for the IPs will be ensured primarily because it will address the imperatives of holistic development namely: social, economic, political and cultural dimensions. Lately, the environmental dimension is also highly recommended.

In pursuit of dove-tailing the Millennium Development Goal of Poverty Alleviation as a test case, the goal cannot be achieved if the intervening program is focused only in meeting their economic development dimension like livelihood and infrastructure programs. Development in the IP context includes security of their land tenure, freedom to practice their cultures without biases, freedom to determine their own appropriate program, thus right to their AD/L and the right to cultural integrity must be of prime consideration. Likewise, their AD/L cannot be sustained if the vicious cycle of

ignorance will not be addressed, hence their right to social justice must be geared on the provision of education and

health services. The overall development of the IPs that will dovetail Poverty Alleviation must pursue the rights-based and holistic development approach.

C. IP Education and Advocacy Program

Republic Act No. 8371, otherwise known as “The Indigenous Peoples Right Acts (IPRA) of 1997”, stipulates the right of IPs to special measures for the immediate, effective and continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions, and accordingly, the State shall guarantee the right of ICCs/IPs to government’s basic services which shall include education (Sec. 25, Chapter V), among others. Subsequently, the Act mandates the NCIP, through its Office on Education, Culture and Health (OECH) to administer all scholarship programs and other educational rights intended for ICCs/IPs in coordination with the Department of Education (DepEd) and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) (Sec. 46C, Chapter VII, R.A. No. 8371).

1. Regular EAP

It is the program that aims to provide financial assistance to qualified/deserving IP students.

Table 1. Distribution of EAP funds by region.

Region	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
CAR	25,900,000	25,900,000	25,900,000	25,900,000	25,900,000	25,900,000
R-I	17,850,000	17,850,000	17,850,000	17,850,000	17,850,000	17,850,000
R-II	10,700,000	10,700,000	13,700,000	13,700,000	13,700,000	13,700,000
R-III	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000

Region	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
R-IV	4,900,000	4,900,000	4,900,000	4,900,000	4,900,000	4,900,000
R-V	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000
R-VI/VII	4,830,000	4,830,000	4,830,000	4,830,000	4,830,000	4,830,000
R-IX	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
R-X	6,900,000	6,900,000	6,900,000	6,900,000	6,900,000	6,900,000
R-XI	10,410,000	10,410,000	10,410,000	10,410,000	10,410,000	10,410,000
R-XII	5,950,000	5,950,000	5,950,000	5,950,000	5,950,000	5,950,000
R-XIII	5,800,000	5,800,000	5,800,000	5,800,000	5,800,000	5,800,000
CO	10,631,000	10,621,000	5,341,000	5,341,000	5,341,000	5,341,000
CO funds transferred to ROs			5,280,000	5,280,000	5,280,000	5,280,000
Total	116,621,000	116,621,000	119,621,000	119,621,000	119,621,000	119,621,000

The comparative matrix shows that there were no increase on EAP fund allocations since 2010-2011 except in Region II where an increase of Php3 Million particularly in the province of Batanes in SY 2012-2013.

In SY 2012-2013, the fund of PhP 5,280,000.00 was transferred to the Regional Offices as per Memorandum Order No. 263, series of 2012. A total 528 EAP grantees in Central office were transferred to the Regional offices. These were 110 second year students, 161 third year students and 257 fourth year students.

Table 2. Distribution of Grantees es per year level

Year Level	SY 2010-2011	SY 2011-2012	SY 2012-2013	SY2013-2014	SY2014-2015	SY2015-2016
Elementary	700	1,766	1,519	1,077	730	636
High School	1,182	2,369	1,802	1,556	995	931
College	14,471	11,303	9,638	8,048	7,835	6,012
Total	16,353	15,438	12,959	10,681	9560	7,579

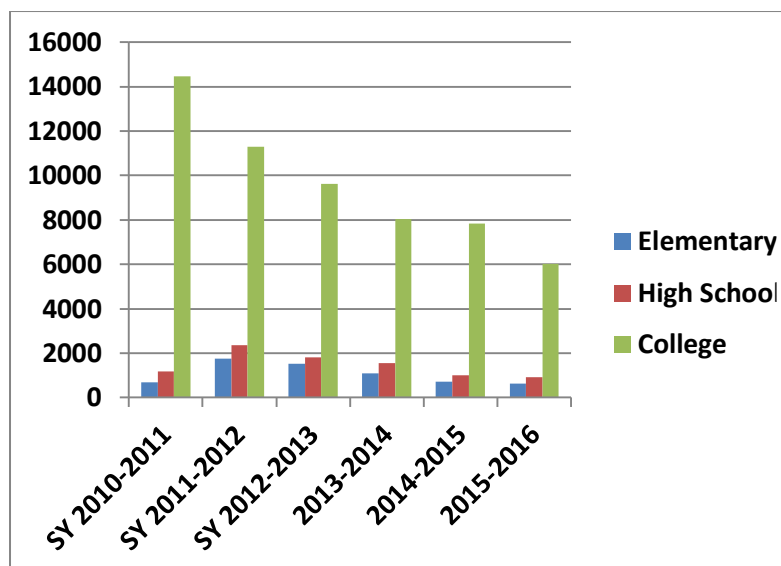


Fig. 1 shows in SY2013-2014 the decreasing number of elementary and high school beneficiaries. This is due to the increase of financial assistance accorded to them as per A.O. No. 5, series of 2013.

While there is free public elementary and high school education, the reality, is that other school needs, such as school uniforms, various academic supplies and materials, school contributions, transportation fares and meals particularly those coming from the hinterlands/far flung areas cannot afford to provide.

Distribution of Grantees by Gender

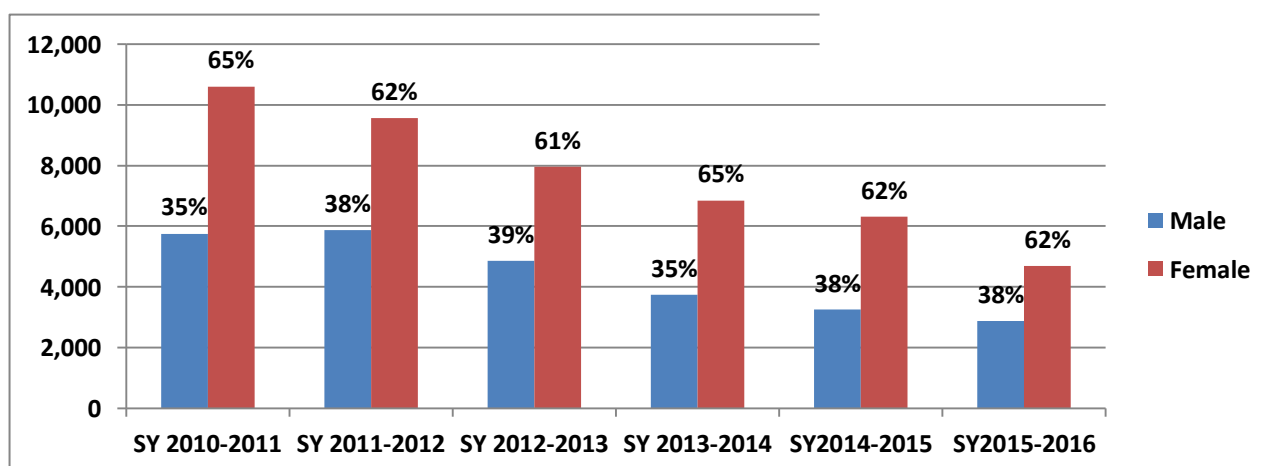
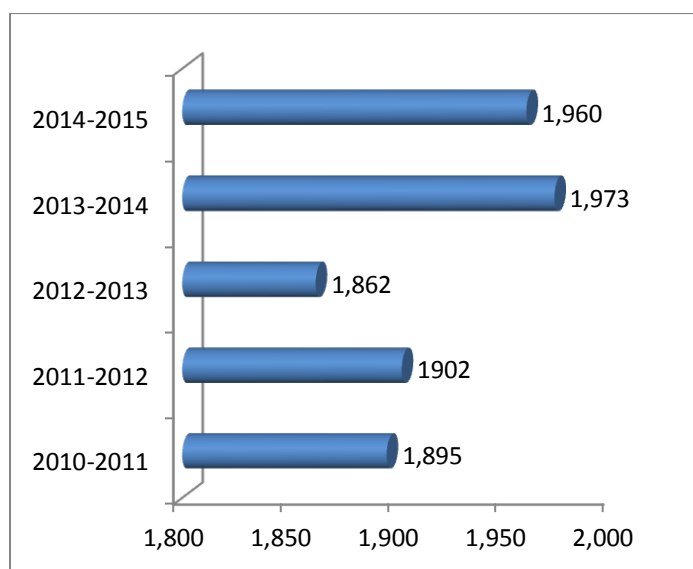


Fig. 2 shows the enthusiasm of female grantees to pursue education. For 6 consecutive years, an average of 62% female grantees was assisted by the Educational Assistance Program.

In areas inhabited by IP groups who are still “left behind” in terms of education and literacy, most of the grantees are on basic education. Particularly, these include the Mangyans of Mindoro and those of Negrito such as Aetas in Central Luzon, Dumagats of Regions II, III and IV, Atis and Agtas of Region V and VI, and the Mamanwas of the CARAGA Region. Some grantees from the more vulnerable IP groups in Central Mindanao and North Western Mindanao were also assisted in their basic education endeavors as they have been identified it as a priority need similar to those in Regions III and IV. Most of the grantees that have been, and still are assisted by the program are college students distributed throughout the country.

Distribution of College Graduates by school year



Top 5 courses enrolled by grantees

1. Education
2. Agriculture and Forestry
3. Law Enforcement
4. BS Information Technology
5. BS Accountancy & Business Management

Fig 3. As gleaned on the graph college graduates are consistently not below 1,800 graduates per school year. A good manifestation that IPs is empowered to pursue education to alleviate poverty. About 45% EAP graduates are employed in government and private companies while others are still seeking employment.

Comparative Matrix of Terminated Grantees

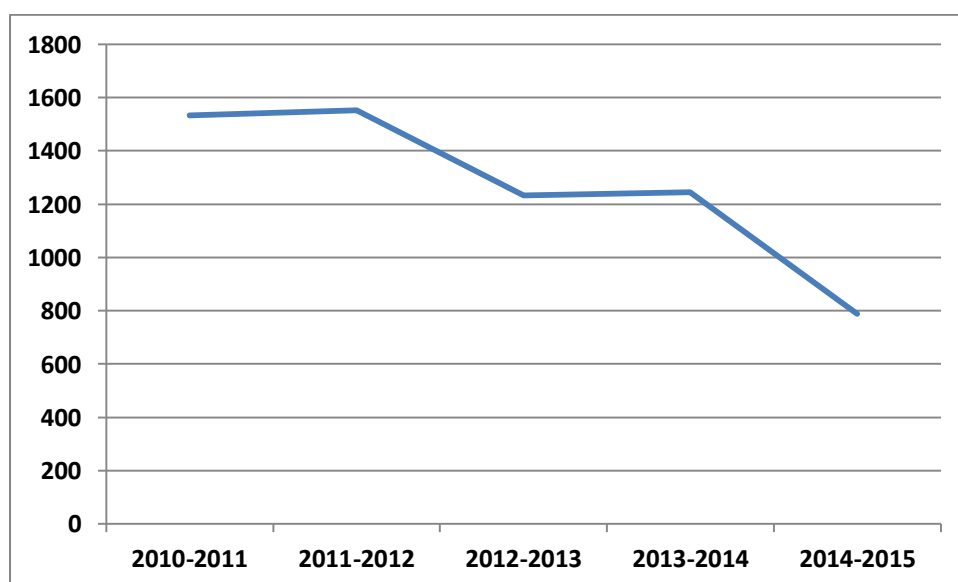


Fig 4. The graph shows the decreasing number of terminated grantees. A very good indication that the A.O No. 5, series of 2012 was responsive to the needs of the grantees. The increase of stipends was a good factor for their attendance in school. Terminated grantees were due to the following reasons: stopped/dropped schooling to help parents earn a living; non-submission of required documents and failing grades.

Top 10 Ethnolinguistic Groups

Rank	SY2010-2011	SY 2011-2012	SY 2012-2013	SY2013-2014	SY2014-2015
1st	Higaonon	Kankanaey	Mamanwa	Higaonon	Higaonon
2nd	Kankanaey	Mamanwa	Higaonon	Mamanwa	Kankanaey
3rd	Agta-Tabangnon	Higaonon	Agta-Tabangnon	Kankanaey	Subanen
4th	Mamanwa	Agta-Tabangnon	Subanen	Subanen	Mandaya
5th	Subanen	Tuwali	Kankanaey	Mandaya	Ivatan
6th	Manobo	Mandaya	Mandaya	Ivatan	Manobo
7th	Tuwali	Isneg/Isnag	Manobo	Agta-Tabangnon	Kalinga
8th	Bukidnon	Manobo	Tuwali	Manobo	Tuwali
9th	Bago	Alangan	Ivatan	Aeta	Agta-Tabangnon
10th	Mandaya	Dumagat	Kalinga	Bukidnon	Alangan

Table 3. Shows the Top 10 ethnolinguistic groups who availed the program for the period SY2010-2011 to present.

2. Merit-based Scholarship (MBS)

Merit-based scholarship is the program that aims to provide meaningful scholarship to qualified/deserving IP students with a required general average of not lower than 85%. This program when conceptualized was intended to give due recognition to the IPs who like the regular-EAP is given to IPs who have the right attitude and are academically gifted.

The MBS started on SY 2012-2013 with an initial fund of P5,000,000 distributed to the regions as follows:

Region	SY 2012 to SY 2014	SY2015-2016
CAR	500,000	1,000,000
Region I	-	350,000
Region II	750,000	750,000
Region III	350,000	300,000
Region IV	575,000	575,000
Region V	200,000	250,000
Region VI/VII	375,000	275,000
Region IX	375,000	350,000
Region X	375,000	375,000
Region XI	350,000	750,000
Region XII	750,000	750,000
Region XIII	400,000	250,000
TOTAL	5,000,000	5,975,000

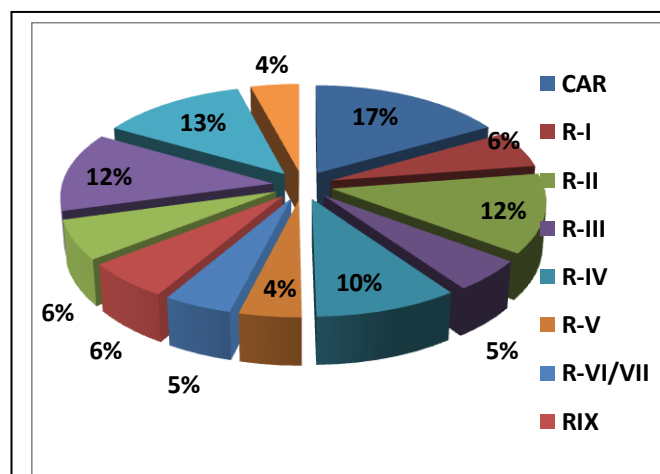


Fig. 5 shows the distribution of funds per region.

- ✓ Start of implementation : SY 2012-2013
- ✓ Initial budget : P5,000,000
- ✓ Benefit: Php 50,000 /school year
- ✓ Source of additional fund was charged to the increased fund allocation of Regions

3. Support and Advocacy Program

One of the addendums introduced in the newly amended EAP Guidelines is the expansion of the component of the EAP which includes the Support and Advocacy Program. Said program refers to complimentary programs that advocates holistic development, such as but not limited to LET and Review programs; Bridging Programs, Health programs; Assistance to IP Community Schools; Social Infrastructures and Trainings and Research Programs for the culturally appropriate IPs' Education.

D. IP Culture Program

1. Support to cultural activities/festivals:

Considered as a mechanism of assisting the cultural communities preserve their cultural and historical heritage and at the same time evoking public awareness and respect for the IPs and their rights, is the extension of support to them in the practice of their rituals and ceremonies whenever these are necessarily held. The performance of cultural manifestations as in rites, songs, dances, chants, and games, and the presentation of their native life ways, literature and arts, fabric and architectural designs, artifacts and instruments, in their original versions or in a manner in which they have been held through the years, without romanticism or simply aesthetic motivation, is essential to the IPs' authentic flow of life and inherent world views at work. Stereotyping, false representation and commercialization of indigenous cultures are current fads that must be reckoned with and corrected. In here, time is of the essence.

By supporting significant IP cultural gatherings, indigenous cultures (i.e. customs and traditions, beliefs, institutions), including indigenous knowledge

systems and practices on various dimensions, as deemed appropriate by the IPs, are highlighted and properly presented. Such activities may include cultural community festivals cum tribal assemblies/congresses, which may coincide with the annual commemoration of IP Week Cultural Celebration every October 29-November 4 and the IP Thanksgiving Day every October 29 of each year. Moreover, tribal issues in protecting and enhancing their cultural treasures are ventilated, and IP rights on cultural integrity are advocated.

Example of projects: Support to Cultural Festivals, Purchase of Musical Instruments, Costumes and Artifacts; Restoration of Vernacular Houses; Establishment of Museum and Library.

2. Establishment and Maintenance of IP Museum and Library

The establishment and maintenance of IP Museum and Library will serve as the main repository of research and information as well as for the arts and culture of the indigenous people. The library/museum will provide the information needs of various clients (e.g. IP and Non-IP students of different colleges and universities; professional; government and non-government agencies). Cultural preservation is best manifested with the tribal costumes and artifacts. Various tribal costumes from north to south will be showcased in the Museum/Library.

E. IP HEALTH PROGRAM

1. Sustainable Delivery Of Health Care Services To Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples With The DOH-NCIP-DILG Joint Memorandum Circular 2013-01 and Approved Strategic Plan

Republic Act No. 8371 known as The Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 declares that the State shall recognize and promote all the rights of

Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) to government's basic services, health included. The Universal Health Care (UHC)/Kalusugan Pangkalahatan (KP) (AO 2010-0036) addresses inequities in health outcomes ensuring that all Filipinos have equitable access to health care. The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2007 (UNDRIP) states that Indigenous Peoples have the right to improvement of their economic and social conditions without discrimination, develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development, right to traditional medicines, maintain their health practices, conserve their vital medicinal resources and access health and social services without discrimination, enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and cultural expressions and intellectual property over them.

The Indigenous Peoples, belonging to 110 ethno-linguistic groups that comprise 13% of the total population, are considerably vulnerable to inequities in health. Various consultations with IP Health stakeholders revealed that there is high incidence of preventable and communicable diseases, malnutrition and mortality in indigenous cultural communities/indigenous peoples. The isolation of IPs, lack or poor distribution of health personnel, services and facilities, and in some, the absence of these, contributes to such inequities. To address this, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), the Department of health (DOH) and the Department of Interior and Local Government that developed the Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2013-01 entitled "Guidelines on the Delivery of Basic Health Services for Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples. This JMC aims to set the guidelines that will address the access, utilization, coverage and equity issues in the provision of health care services to ICCs/IPs to achieve better health outcomes. Culture Sensitivity is a vital ingredient to ensure an appropriate

and effective implementation of the JMC. For sustainability of IP Health engagement, a design for such be in place hence the formulation of Ancestral Domain Investment Plan for Health (ADIPH) and its incorporation to the Provincial/City/Municipal Investment Plan for Health (PIPH/CIPH/MIPH)

2. Addressing Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health and Nutrition Needs of Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples and Other Disadvantaged Communities in Mindanao" (IP-MNCHN)

The Project "Addressing Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health and Nutrition Needs of Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples and Other Disadvantaged Communities in Mindanao" (IP-MNCHN), an integral part of the overall on-going EU support to the Philippine health sector, is intended to address existing gaps in the delivery of essential maternal, neonatal and child health and nutrition services for indigenous populations (IPs) in Mindanao. The specificity of the project beneficiaries requires innovative rights-based approach guided by the IPRA and universal human rights and is being taken to combine community-based supply and demand side interventions. The action brings together the ICC/IPs, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), the Department of Health (DoH) and LGUs, and the skills and experience of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to improve access to basic health services especially reproductive health (RH) and family planning (FP) and free choice methods in a culturally acceptable and sensitive manner. The NCIP is the implementing agency. The Project is being implemented in five (5) pilot provinces: Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, North Cotabato and Zamboanga del Sur.

The grant on Sustainable Scholarship and Training Program for IPs in Midwifery and Licensure for Midwifery Practice was awarded by NCIP to the

Davao Medical School Foundation which included 10 scholarships for deserving IP students.

- ❑ A grant was awarded also to Pamulaan Center for Indigenous Peoples Education in partnership with NCIP. The award is purposely to implement the proposal: Strengthening Indigenous Peoples Leadership and Organization Capacity in Developing and Sustaining Culture-based Development Initiatives on Health, Nutrition, Livelihood, Education and Environment towards Building a Healthy, Peaceful and Climate Change Resilient Communities in Mindanao.

- ❑ A service contract agreement was signed between NCIP and Ateneo de Davao University to implement the activity on integration of the baseline study results by Ancestral Domain. The work is undertaken by Mindanawon Initiatives for Cultural Dialogue, Ateneo de Davao University

- ❑ The “National Summit on Indigenous Peoples’ Health Care was held on November 18-20, 2015 at the Heritage Hotel, Pasay City. This was attended by national and regional DOH, NCIP and DILG. The Joint DOH-NCIP-DILG Strategic Plan on IP Health was approved.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS UNDER THE NCIP-EU IP-MNCHN

As of 2015, the following were accomplished under the Programme:

1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ORGANIZATION STRENGTHENING

- A. 5 Service Delivery Networks established in the provinces of Compostella Valley, Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, North Cotabato and Zamboanga del Sur.
- B. 45 Ancestral Domain Investment Plan for Health (ADIPH) developed.
- C. 5 IP Representatives in Local Health Boards in Montevista, Dumingag, Kitaotao, Carmen and San Luis.

2. HEALTH SERVICE DEVELOPMENT

- A. 2 Rural Health Units accredited by PhilHealth.
- B. 4 initiated Waiting Homes
- C. 17 Emergency Transport Vehicles
- D. 5,000 IP Kits for IP children
- E. 4,159 Kits for IP Women
- F. 532 Malnourished children are enrolled in the Hapag-asa Feeding Program.

3. HUMAN RESOURCE

- A. 52 Beneficiaries of Midwifery Board Review (24 passed, 5 hired)
- B. 15 Scholars of Midwifery Course

4. CAPACITY BUILDING

- A. 71 IP Leaders are trained on culture and gender sensitivity.
- B. 70 Health Workers trained on FCBT1
- C. 32 Midwives trained on enhanced BEmONC modules.
- D. 4 Municipal Health Officers trained on ultrasonography.
- E. 494 Health Personnel trained on culture and gender sensitivity.

- F. 115 NCIP Personnel trained on ADIPH development.
- G. 28 IP Youth Leaders trained on Information Technology.
- H. 418 IP Youths training on Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health.
- I. 621 CHT members trained on MNCHN, FP&RH

5. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

- A. 3 Community-based Water System
- B. 201 Backyard Gardens
- C. 5 Livelihood Programs

6. STRENGTHENING OF INDIGENOUS CULTURAL COMMUNITIES/INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

- A. 7 Baseline studies on IP Health Completed
- B. 5,910 Birth Certificates for IPs distributed
- C. Passage of Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2013-01 or the Guidelines on the Delivery Health.

MFO 4

IP Rights Protection Services

A. IP Rights Advocacy and Monitoring of Treaty Obligations

On international issues affecting Indigenous Peoples, the Office of Empowerment and Human Rights (OEHR) was involved in at least six (6) activities with eighty (80) individual beneficiaries and ten (10) non-government and government beneficiaries. These activities included

consultations, developing and submitting agency inputs on treaties and conventions and participation in conferences/workshops on international issues. The OEHR facilitated two (2) government agency and Civil Society Organization (CSO) consultation to present draft responses to the concluding observations of the United Nations Committee on the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (UNC-ICERD). As a result of the consultations, three (3) agency input reports were submitted. The reports submitted included (1) the draft 22nd Philippine Sessions in ICERD Report in compliance with its obligation as state party to ICERD with the NCIP as lead agency to its compliance reporting (2) Agency inputs to Convention 111 or the Convention concerning Discrimination with respect to Employment and Occupation and (3) updates on NCIP's human rights reports submitted to the Embassy of the United States of America. The OEHR participated also in three (3) conference workshops on the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO), the US Joint POW/MIA Agency Committee (JPAC) and on UN Special Rapporteur on Internally-Displaced Persons (IDPs)

NCIP also participated in the monitoring of treaty obligation particularly as lead agency in the ICERD, providing inputs to the following::

- a. House Bill 471 & 51884 for free registration and culture-sensitive birth Registration for IPs;
- b. Senate Bill 626 coordinated re inputs on reported deployment of civilian militias to augment security in Surigao del Sur, and
- c. Input to National Plan of Action for Children.

NCIP also developed the IP Rights in Practice and Quick Response for IP Rights Violations leading towards a proposal for quick response mechanism

for IP Rights violations inclusive of IP children involved in armed-Conflict (IP CIAC)

B. IP Representation and Building Capacities Of Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representatives

At present, NCIP has helped facilitate selection of 2,157 Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representatives (IPMRs) all over the Philippines who are seated and more or less, 733 IPMRs who are not seated. These are all broken down as follows:

Area	Barangay		Municipal		City		Province		Total	
1.LUZON	Seated	Not Seated	Seated	Not Seated	Seated	Not Seated	Seated	Not Seated	Seated	Not Seated
CAR	80	8	42	3		0	3	0	125	11
Region I	3	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	16	2
Region II	45	31	7	5	2	1	1	0	55	37
Region III	50	17	21	12	2	2	2	0	75	31
Region IV	83	46	14	2	1	1	2	0	100	14
Region V	101	40							101	40
Total Luzon	362	141	97	24	5	4	8		472	135
2. MINDANAO										
Region 9	124	47	19	7	2	0	1	1	145	55
Region 10	329	75	25	2	5	2	1	0	360	79
Region 11	572	36	39	1	6	0	4	0	621	37
Region 12	291	51	24	5	3	1	1	0	319	57
Region 13	75	21	7	1	0	0	0	0	82	22
BASILAN	144	47	11	2	2	0	1	0	158	49
Total Mindanao	1,535	277	125	18	18	3	8	1	1,685	299
Total	1,897	418	222	42	23	7	16	1	2,157	733

There are, more or less, 733 IPMRs who needed to be provided with seats by their respective local governments. This is despite Memorandum Circular 2010-119 of the DILG calling for the mandatory representation of the indigenous cultural communities in local legislative councils in accordance with the IPRA.

NCIP has conducted a series of capacity building activities that revolved around the following:

1. IP community awareness of the IPMR (selection, roles, and functions);
2. Performance of their IPMRs;
3. IP representation in other policy making bodies;
4. Perspectives re relevant IP representation;
5. Purpose/reasons why they should send representatives;
6. Awareness that representation should become mandatory when ICCs/IPs choose to.

GAINS

NCIP through the Protecting Indigenous Peoples Rights (PIPR) Programme of the UNDP has supported the following activities:

- ❖ Community consultations on the proposed Tribal Barangay Guidelines and Community IP Perspectives Towards a Framework for IP Community-Sensitive and Effective Representation
- ❖ Conducted Mindanao-wide capacity development for IPMRs in collaboration with DILG, Development Academy of the Phils., Minadanawon CSOs;
- ❖ Instituted the Mindanao League of IPMRs duly-accredited by the DILG;

C. Legal Services

The Legal Affairs Office (LAO), by virtue of Section 46 (g) of the IPRA, is tasked to serve as an advisory body to the agency on matters involving legal issues surrounding the concerns of the agency and its clientele. Comprising said office are two (2) divisions, namely, the Litigation and Adjudication Division (LAD) and the Public Assistance Division (PAD).

In brief, the LAD is responsible for handling cases pending before the courts, offices and quasi-judicial bodies. Thru its lawyers, the LAO acts as counsel to the agency and coordinates and collaborates with the OSG on cases indorsed to the latter. It likewise handles community interest cases involving the ICCs/IPs. Corollary thereto, it conducts investigation on the basis of complaints filed by ICCs/IPs and on the basis of its findings initiates the filing of appropriate legal or administrative action against any person, private entity or government agency believed to have violated the rights of ICCs/IPs. It is likewise tasked to investigate and hear administrative cases filed against officers and employees of the NCIP and conducts hearing and investigation of erring personnel. As adviser to the Commission, part of its mandate is the issuance of legal opinion over issues involving complex and difficult questions of law.

On the other hand, the PAD provides other legal services and assistance to our clientele and the agency in general. The services extended include representation of the Chairman and/or the NCIP in any court or quasi-judicial body in the Philippines, giving of legal advice/counseling to clients, conducts

review, development and implementation of policies and guidelines relating to ICCs/IPs interests as well as that of the agency's , does coordinative works with various cultural communities and other natural or juridical persons on matters affecting the interests of the clientele or the agency and advises the management and the Commission on all matters concerning ICCs/IPs, implementation and enforcement of policies affecting them and administration of laws and rules concerning the agency. In addition, it provides assistance in the preparation of legislation, orders, circulars and office memoranda, undertakes investigation and renders recommendations on various conflicts/issues concerning the agency and/or its clients, and lastly, reviews and prepares opinions on congressional bills, laws, rules and regulations as well as MOAs/MOUs involving our clientele and/or the NCIP.

The LAO has three (3) major programs, namely, Indigenous Peoples Legal Assistance, Paralegal Training, and Documentation of Customary Laws. Hereunder are highlights of the accomplishment of the LAO in the year 2011-2015:

1. Indigenous Peoples Legal Assistance (IPLA)

The LAO issued the following legal opinions and advisories:

2011	Legal Opinions= 71 Legal advisories=17
2012	Legal Opinions=77 Legal advisories=28
2013	Legal Opinions=58 Legal advisories=20
2014	Legal Opinions=68 Legal Advisories=66

2015	Legal Opinions=59 Legal advisories=23
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With the issuance of the legal opinions and/or advisories, the rights of the ICCs/IPs concerned involved in different projects, especially in MOAs resulting from FPIC process, are protected and that the ICCs/IPs are likewise guided.

Further, the different NCIP bureaus and other agencies are also enlightened and guided as to the stance of the NCIP on issues surrounding or concerning the NCIP.

Be it noted that opinions and/or advisories are not always made in writing, as in the case of walk-in clients, who were assisted and attended to immediately, which assistance includes referrals to other agencies that have jurisdiction over an issue beyond the concerns of the NCIP.

The NCIP, through the LAO, is constantly working with the Office of the Solicitor General (OSG) for cases to which NCIP is a party, pending with the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

In the later part of the year, specifically in December, the LAO, conducted a case conference with selected NCIP lawyers and fellow lawyer advocates relative to the Supreme Court En Banc Decision, dated 20 October 2015, in the case entitled Loloy Unduran, et.al., versus Ramon Aberasturi, et.al., docketed as G.R No. 181284. Said decision struck through the heart of the NCIP's quasi-judicial functions. Moreover, the LAO, initiated a case forum with partner CSOs.

2. Paralegal Training

A series of capacity building trainings were conducted all throughout the years in order to enhance the capacity of the different RHOs and their respective staff. Said trainings resulted in the speedy disposition of cases lodged before the RHOs.

A symposium, action planning and training on documentation of customary laws of lawyers, legal and technical officers of the NCIP was conducted to 1) educate the lawyers on participatory research, the theories and processes necessary to be adopted in the conduct thereof, 2) allow them to understand how participatory research as a tool should be applied to the research being undertaken by the NCIP in the formulation of ADSDPP, preparation of CADT/CALT claim book, documentation of IKSPs and CLs, 3) afford them knowledge on how to design a module to train focal persons on the field, and 4) provide them a venue to discuss pressing concerns in their respective jurisdictions. The concerned regional participants re-echoed their learning to their co-employees resulting to conduct of documentation of customary laws by the regional offices.

Noteworthy to mention is the fact that the different regional offices are likewise conducting their own paralegal trainings, and consequently, IECs to the different ICCs/IPs.

Further, with the aim of developing a tool to educate and inform IPs of their rights, the various applicable remedies they have in case these rights are violated and abused, as well as the different jurisdictions (courts, prosecution offices, quasi-judicial and administrative bodies, and other government agencies) where they may lodge their complaints for such violations. On 15-16 July 2015, the LAO, together with selected regional legal officers, conducted a round-table discussion on the paralegal training module preparation. This activity resulted in the leveling-off of the participants on the actual issues and concerns that need to be addressed in order to be incorporated in the paralegal training module, and a rough draft of the laws and statutes to be discussed,

and their relations to the IPRA and rules governing different government agencies.

As a follow-through activity, on 12-13 November 2015, finalization of the paralegal training module was conducted. The activity resulted in the finalized details of the specific laws and statutes that will be lectured during the paralegal training. Consequently, on 1-3 December 2015, the LAO, together with the regional legal officers, conducted a legal assessment, planning and review of the detailed session plans. The team agreed that the pilot testing of the paralegal module shall be conducted in Region III on the first (1st) quarter of 21016.

3. Documentation of Customary Laws

The LAO, with the UNDP as partner, under the PIPR program geared towards developing policies & rules to interface indigenous peoples with the formal justice systems, enhancing capacities of justice pillars including the legal defenders, on the indigenous justice systems of indigenous peoples, and documentation of customary laws and IPS, a documentation project was undertaken in the following four pilot areas:

- a) Barangays of Caluit and Quezon, Caluit Island, Municipality of Busuanga, Province of Palawan, covered by CADT No. R04-BUS-0308-062 of the Tagbanua community;
- b) Municipality of Montevista and Moncayo, Province of Compostella Valley and Municipality of Asuncion, Province of Davao del Norte, covered by CADT No. R11-MON-0309-103 of the Dibabawon-Manguangan communities;
- c) Municipality of Itogon, Province of Benguet, covered by CADT No. CAR-ITO-0709-121, and d) Municipality of Maramag, Province of Bukidnon, covered by the ancestral domain of Manobo-Higaonon. A

soft launching of the resulting draft was conducted at the Sequoia Hotel.

At the moment, the LAO is working on the printing of the outputs in regard the documentation of customary laws previously undertaken by first (1st) quarter of 2016.

4. Inter-Agency / Bureau Activities

1. The LAO actively participated in the crafting of the Joint DAR-DENR-LRA-NACIP Administrative Order No. 1, series of 2012, on the subject : Clarifying, Restating and Interfacing the Respective Jurisdiction, Policies, Programs and Projects of the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Land Registration Authority (LRA) and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and subsequently, the of Joint DAR-DENR-LRA-NCIP Memorandum Circular No. 08, Series of 2012, "Implementing Rules of procedure of the Joint DAR-DENR-LRA-NACIP Administrative Order No. 1, series of 2012," the lawyers of the NCIP actively participated in the drafting of both issuances. **This resulted to the NCIP being able to register CADTs throughout the years. This also paved the way to resolve conflicting issues among the four (4) agencies.**
2. Member of the team who crafted and/or reviewed the FPIC guidelines, ADSDPP guidelines, IKSP guidelines, 2014 Revised Rules on Pleadings, Practices and Procedures before the NCIP, the Guidelines on Administrative Cases before the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, and other NCIP guidelines. The different NCIP guidelines helped the different bureaus in the implementation

of their respective functions. The guidelines likewise lead the NCIP to really partake in its commitment to facilitate the conduct of FPIC or validation, as the case may be, to protect the rights and welfare of the ICCs/IPs. The NCIP was able to issue CPs after going through a tedious process.

3. Joint administrative order on the Rules and Regulations on Intellectual Property Rights Application and Registration Protecting the Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices of ICCs/IPs. The LAO is constantly working with IPO Phil for the continuous conduct of public consultations. This benefitted IPs and their representatives as they were enlightened.
4. A Monitoring Checklist as a tool in monitoring Memorandum of Agreement and IP royalty agreed upon during the FPIC process as result of the NCIP's participation in the Mining Industry Coordinating Council (MICC) and Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (Philippines) coordinations/activities. Consequently, a CEB Resolution approving and adopting the Monitoring Checklist as a tool for monitoring the MOA and IP royalty agreed upon during the FPIC process was issued.

In the TWG for the EITI, involvement of the agency is reflected in the First Philippine Report that was finalized late in the year 2013, and which was launched in the early part of 2015. As a result of our participation in the EITI, on 6-7 October 2015, a forum was conducted at the Crowne Plaza Hotel, Ortigas, for the crafting of

5. With the approval by the Commission en banc of Administrative Order No. 1, series of 2015, or the Guidelines and Procedures on Applications to secure title in accordance with Section 12 of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 (IPRA), the LAO, together with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR),

conducted series of round-table discussion in regard the drafting of a Joint Memorandum Circular providing for a uniform procedure to be observed in the implementation and application of Section 12 of R.A 8371, with due regard to Commonwealth Act 141 (Public Land Act), as amended, and Executive Order No. 192, otherwise known as An Act Providing Reorganization of the Department of Environment, Energy and Natural Resources. A meeting for the finalization of the JMC by representatives of both agencies is scheduled in February 2016.

5. International Conventions

1. NCIP participated in the Convention on Biodiversity-Conference of Parties 11 (CBD-COP 11) in Hyderabad, India. With NCIP's participation, several interventions were made on various agenda items discussed, more importantly on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, on the repatriation of knowledge relevant to the customary sustainable use of biological diversity, including indigenous and traditional knowledge associated with cultural property, with emphasis on paragraph 1 of the Annex to include recovery of cultural property evidencing or manifesting the traditional knowledge. The NCIP was able to reiterate the stance of ICCs/IPs on biodiversity concerns.
2. The Agency also joined the **2012 Indigenous Fellowship Programme** organized and sponsored by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The LAO gained more knowledge on the OHCHR mandate and activities, the UN system, human rights instruments and mechanisms specially those dealing with indigenous issues. The LAO was also able to participate in the 5th session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and had the opportunity to have

briefing/training sessions with other UN agencies like the ILO, WIPO, UNESCO, UNDP, UNITAR, as well as with other international and non-government organizations based in Geneva.

From 2011-2015, on the legal aspect, the NCIP gained the following:

1. Joint Administrative Order (JAO). This is an instrument and/or avenue where other agencies collaborate to threshed out their respective issues and concerns, and agreed for the settlement relative to the implementation projects.
2. Memoranda of Agreements (MOAs). This is an instrument that expressly recognizes the existence and mandates of the NCIP as well as that of the IPs as partners in the implementation of respective projects. To name a few, hereunder are some MOAs entered into by the NCIP with other government agencies and/or offices:
 - a. MOA (3 July 2012) between and among the NCIP, DILG and the COMELEC for the implementation of COMELEC Resolution No. 9427 or the “Rules and Regulations for the Registration of members of the Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs)/Indigenous Peoples (IPs).”
 - b. MOA (27 June 2013) between the NCIP and the Department of Education (DepEd) for the observance of the FPIC guidelines in the conduct of research, validation and survey of already existing school sites and execution of appropriate usufruct agreements with concerned ICCs/IPs to facilitate the grant of DepEd for perpetual use of the school sites subject terms and conditions favorable to the

ICCs/IPs. This involves approximately 2,000 public school sites identified to be within ancestral domains/lands

c. MOA (30 October 2012) between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the NCIP for the development of a framework for the full implementation and operationalization of IP desks in major services and unified commands.

d. MOA (26 March 2013) between the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) and the NCIP for the enhancement of biodiversity conservation in the preparation and implementation of the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) for IPs at the same time promote the sustainable socio-cultural and economic growth of the host IP community and surrounding community thereby enhancing the contribution of the sector to the national goal of inclusive growth.

It is recommended that the TWG looks into the other MOAs which the NCIP is a party.

3. Engagements with the IPO Phil on the proposed joint administrative order on the Rules and Regulations on Intellectual Property Rights Application and Registration Protecting the Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices of ICCs/IPs. Both agencies are constantly coordinating for the conduct of series of public consultations on the draft Joint Administrative Order.
4. With the issuance of the FPIC guidelines, facilitation of by the NCIP in regard the issuance of CPs, especially on alternative energy is a

gain considering that hydro-power corporations are acknowledging the ownership as well the rights of the ICCs/IPs to be informed prior to the implementation of a project within an ancestral domain/land. Consequently, the DOE recognizes the mandates of the NCIP.

5. International engagement. With the LAO as one of the representatives for the Philippines in the CBD, the NCIP was able to reiterate the stance of ICCs/IPs on biodiversity concerns.

D. Adjudication Services

Section 39, Chapter VII of the IPRA provided that the NCIP is mandated to protect and promote the interest and well-being of the country's IPs with due regard to their beliefs, customs, traditions and institutions. Thus, the Commission has jurisdiction over all claims and disputes involving the rights of IPs, and legal cases of this nature must be brought to the NCIP or its Regional Hearing Offices if these fail to be settled through the use of the concerned IPs' customary laws. In this regard, the NCIP acts as a quasi-judicial body that has the power to hear and dispose such cases, as well as to impose the appropriate penalties for any violations that will be determined from these proceedings.

2011-2015 Resolved Cases Before the RHOs and Commission en Banc

BASE YEAR	RHOs	CEB	Total
2011	26	8	34
2012	62	32	94
2013	129	10	139
2014	82	15	97

2015	76	7	83
TOTAL	375	72	437

The responsibilities as enumerated by the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997 is immense, such that, it also has to rely on other sources of funding to actualize some of the basic requirements necessary in the exercise of its quasi-judicial functions. From the Commission en banc to its regional hearing offices, and other field personnel there is a perceived need to have viable rules of procedures, case management system, customary law and regular legal references, capacity development NCIP justice pillars, and an IP-sensitive alternative dispute resolution mechanism/system. In addressing this huge gap in the exercise of its quasi-judicial functions, NCIP did not rely mainly on the appropriations but also engage other sources such as the **EU-Philippines Justice Support Programme (EPJUST II)** that resulted in the following:

1. Case Management Development
2. Finalization of its Rules and Procedures Before the NCIP
3. Series of capacity development for justice pillars of NCIP
4. Documentation of Customary Laws (field documentation and archiving);
5. Finalization of the guidebook for ADR;
6. Manual of operations for RHOs;
7. Series of roundtable discussions re jurisdictional issues, IP resource centers;
8. Case studies and reviews (e.g. Leonen, Gatmaitan, and Royo study of the NCIP caseloads, procedures, case management, etc.); and
9. Enhancement of the CEB capacity in the performance of its quasi-judicial and administrative functions.

CONCLUSION

In sum, the foregoing accomplishments from 2011 to 2015 are the humble contributions of this Agency to the President's Social Contract with the Filipino People, particularly, the Indigenous Peoples of the Philippines.

Despite all the challenges that this Agency has encountered, one of which was the substantial budget cut in 2015, the NCIP has remained steadfast in its commitment to achieve the sectoral goal of empowering the Indigenous Peoples.

With this, we respectfully recommend that the IP development be included in the National Agenda.

